

# HOW THE UNDERGROUND FIGHTS BACK



**T**HIS booklet is prepared by the FREE WORLD ASSOCIATION—a group of people who are fighting to keep Democracy and Freedom alive.

"How the Underground Fights Back" is intended to show how the Underground movements are organized, how they communicate with each other, how they are undermining Axis domination and hastening the day for Allied invasion.



## The Underground Fights Back

**T**HE Underground—a spontaneous popular movement—entered into its active phase of fighting around October, 1940, when the people of Europe had before their eyes the example of the heroism and courage of England which had just withstood the most terrible air assaults for ninety days and nights.

Encouraged by broadcasts from London and America, helped by underground material sent to them through different channels, the peoples of Europe started organizing in the various cities and villages. Groups of volunteers undertook to spread the news to Allied sources; to distribute typewritten sheets containing the great speeches of the leaders of the democracies; to organize mouth-to-mouth propaganda against the Nazis. Slowly these forms

of resistance took a more active phase with sabotage of railways, factories and war materials destined for the enemy.

Still later, the Underground organized help to the Allied armies and to their Intelligence Services by giving information of enemy airfields, the location of military units and train and ship movements.

Here are some case histories of Underground activity:

### The Sign of the Turtle

From the point of view of obstruction of nazi domination, the most effective social group are the workers. The "invisible" or "passive" sabotage of industrial production all over Europe is, without doubt, the Underground's most dangerous weapon. The "P" campaign, inaugurated in Czecho-



slovakia and named from the Czech word *Pomalu*, which means "slowly," has adopted the turtle as its symbol. In Warsaw, "unknown" hands paint large turtles in chalk, coal, or tar on walls, fences, and pavements. Below each turtle are the words, "Work slowly."



Machines are used as silent accomplices. What can the most skillful Gestapo agent discover from a machine which wears out soon after it is installed and thus delays the output of a whole factory for two or three weeks? What can he report when a new engine is sent back for repairs on its second day of work? There are other means of slowing down production. A special messenger brought an important order to a factory. More than a week later, not only the order but also the attached plans were lost. A Czechoslovakian factory, which was once remarkable for accuracy, turned out 199 faulty castings for airplane motors out of an order for 200.

Methods of factory sabotage are various. Some workers carry sand or graphite in their pockets; when a handful is inserted under a fuse, the bomb will never explode. The Valdes factory in Prague installed a special section equipped with expensive and complicated automatic machinery for the manufacture of ammunition belts for machine guns. The whole section went up in flames after the first three or four belts rolled out. Pretending compliance with the anti-slowness campaign of the Gestapo, the Czechoslovak workers ran the machines so fast that the whole factory caught fire.

Industrial sabotage is not limited to the

occupied countries. On a more limited scale, it goes on in Germany itself. With the infiltration of foreign workers in Germany—one out of every four workers in Germany is now a foreigner, and the percentage is rising—the P campaign is under way inside the factories of the Reich. In a recent report given out by French workers returning to unoccupied France from employment in Germany, published by the International Transport Workers' Federation, it is revealed that illegal groups of three to five anti-Nazi workers are operating in numerous industrial plants in Germany. German workers and foreign workers of various nationalities are co-operating, despite ruthless efforts at prevention on the part of the Gestapo.

What are the total results of this movement? An exact evaluation is, of course, impossible. In Czechoslovakia, it is estimated, production has been reduced by 40 per cent. According to the findings of the Round Table discussion in *FREE WORLD*, European production as a whole is 20 to 30 per cent below normal.

There is no sharp demarcation between passive and active sabotage, between the slowing down of production and the blowing up of factories, between the turning aside of train cars and the organization of train collisions. An "accident" in the Skoda Works in Czechoslovakia is a characteristic instance. At the exact moment when twenty-two members of a German Army Commission walked under a crane, a huge cauldron of molten lead was overturned, and fourteen Germans were killed. Immediately after the accident, the crane operator jumped from a height of seventy-five feet and smashed his head on the pavement below.

### Communications Disorganized

Railwaymen have a strategic function in sabotage. In France, they performed miracles of ingenuity in establishing regular communications between the occupied and unoccupied zones in order to facilitate the passage of Englishmen, escaped prisoners, and mail. An example of sabotage carried out by French railway-

men was the obstruction of a shipment of seed drills on its way to Germany for use in Ukrainian agriculture. Each machine, which was capable of sowing twenty to thirty rows of wheat or rye at one time, had a geared mechanism, more fragile than the rest of the machine, for depositing seed and fertilizer at correct intervals. These mechanisms which had been placed in a single car of the train, were put on a siding for repairs. Surreptitiously a car of pottery was substituted. When the train laden with seed drills arrived in the Ukraine, the machines were useless.

In view of the tremendous importance and the strained condition of the railway system operated by the Nazis, blows aimed to disorganize communications are powerfully effective.

In Czechoslovakia, an impaired track derailed a train carrying soldiers. Near Opava, a troop train and an express collided, and two days later another smashed into a workmen's train at Plan, in western Bohemia. Accidents due to sabotage are frequent also in Holland and Italy.

These accidents result in loss to Germany of lives, time, and goods. A record of all of them in Europe during the last year would compose an entire book. Of course, not all of them are due to sabotage, as the Germans represent in order to justify terroristic reprisals; many must be attributed to the pitiful condition of the railways and of the material and to the lack of personnel. But an important percentage are the product of intentional, organized counter-activity.

### Peasants Fight Nazi Economy by Hiding and Sabotaging Harvests

The resistance of the peasantry to the economic policy of the exploiters is less well known but highly important. This form of obstruction is simply the hiding of food and crops which are destined for the authorities, according to the German plan of spoliation and robbery of agricultural products and slaughter of livestock.

Sometimes the farmers are responsible for more aggressive measures such as fires, especially in Eastern Europe.

The following statement of the German journal, *Breslauer Neueste Nachrichten*, indicates this:

It is not possible to collect the harvest in accordance with disciplined German procedure, nor, therefore, to build up any orderly marketing, unless we have the intention of setting a policeman behind every Polish peasant's hut.

### The Underground Fights Violence with Violence

All kinds of industrial and military establishments are objectives in this warfare. The following instances date from the late summer of this year. Grenades lobbed into a group of sixty German aviators exercising on the running track in the Jean Bouin Stadium in northwest Paris killed two and wounded eighteen; the attackers escaped through a cordon of police thrown around the park.





Belgian patriots, in an attack upon a German airdrome in the Liège district, killed sixteen Germans and burned four planes. In a mine near Marcinell, near the French border, twenty armed Belgians overpowered German guards and destroyed a considerable quantity of explosives. In Holland, a 1,000-ton Rhine barge, lunging against a closed lock in the Juliana Canal near Maastricht in the southern part of the country, rammed through the gate, killed several persons,



and blocked the canal in such a way that regular coal transports to Germany could not proceed. A violent explosion in Oslo on the morning of August 21 partially destroyed a building of the Workers Syndicate in which Norwegian police had recently been installed.

The latest country to adopt the methods of sabotage is Denmark. This work is carried on, according to German sources, by Danish parachutists dropped at frequent intervals by the Royal Air Force. The population assists these "para-saboteurs."

### How to Handle Quislings

Connected with these more or less covert forms of sabotage is the direct murder of German officials and soldiers and of native traitors. There is no corner of Europe where incidents of this kind do not happen at fairly regular intervals. These executions are often spontaneous acts; an unaccompanied German soldier is too good an occasion to be missed.

The killing of Quislings and traitors—or of important German officials—on the

other hand is generally the result of systematically organized action, but sometimes it may be a purely individual act, as seems to be the case with the attempt of Paul Colette against Pierre Laval and Marcel Deat on August 27, 1941.

A number of strikes occurred as a first reaction to Nazi control. In the fall of 1941 miners in the northern coal basin of France struck, and strikes have been frequent in unoccupied France.

It is very difficult to estimate exactly the influence of terrorism of the German military machine. It has moral influence, but it is the most costly method of resistance because the repression is ferocious. The results are relatively small when compared with the price paid; new Germans and new Quislings will replace those killed. Therefore, underground organizations in general advise their members and followers to avoid acts of individual terrorism and overt measures until the moment comes when it will be possible to start a more general movement. Of course, this forbearance does not operate toward the agents-provocateurs within the underground movement. Self-defense against them is the prerequisite of life for an illegal organization.

### Secret Underground Schools

Underground education constitutes an important counter-activity in Europe, especially in countries where, as in Poland, the occupying authorities have destroyed all high schools, colleges, and universities, according to the theory that elementary schools are sufficient for modern slaves. People gather in small groups to study under the guidance of professional



teachers. Illegally printed booklets and manuals serve for texts. Similar groups have been organizing in Czechoslovakia. Of course, this clandestine education is insufficient for the needs of the population and it is subject to severe persecution by the Nazis.

In Belgium, with its strong communal life and autonomy, the resistance of elected municipal authorities has become an important factor, and has made it impossible for the Germans to utilize institutions of local government for the purpose of their administration.

### DEATH OF AN INFORMER

#### *A Letter from France*

A high official, who is on our side and whose duties keep him in constant touch with the police, told me the other day: Everything is being done quietly and in a disciplined way. You may catch one, two, ten, but that's all. You'll never find the leaders. A short time ago, the owner of a hotel who is a follower of Doriot delivered some suspects to the police. A few days later two cyclists came to the hotel and asked to see the proprietor. When the latter appeared, they shot him down. The men leaped on their bicycles. The wife of the hotel owner called the police. One of the fleeing men was caught. He did not know anything; he had met his associate at some meeting, had never seen him before, and did not know where he was going nor why he was going with him.

All raids are made by bicycle. Cyclists, therefore, are in bad with the police. Thousands of them are stopped every day and asked to identify themselves. Even the smallest bag they carry with them is suspect. Does it contain pamphlets? Bombs? In the evening, officers on patrol before German restaurants force cyclists over to the other side of the street. Pedestrians, too, are directed to keep away from such places. Along the streets all German military and administrative offices are boarded up. Certain streets are blocked night and day. Paris police officers—and God knows there are plenty—have no longer time to take care of the

traffic. There aren't even enough to protect all the Germans. Thus civilian members of the Defense passive are being mobilized at night.

The Luxembourg Palace is a maze of radio towers and antennas. It is fenced off with wire and barricades. There are blocked streets, barricades, gendarmes. In that part of the park to which the public is still admitted people stroll peacefully in the sun. And in the cool shade the chestnut vendor still roasts his wares.

### Humor to Fight the Axis

You probably realize that while all the underground movements are directing their energies and efforts to the same end, they are doing it according to their own national genius. Here in France we often use humor and satire as a weapon against the Nazis and their French satellites. This statement, typewritten on a sheet of foolscap is circulated just as you see it here. It has appeared everywhere. It has reached Switzerland and there, too, it is doing good work.



### A NEW CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

#### Definition

Hitlerism (modern form of furor tetanicus) infection currently called the Brown Plague which ravages all of Europe. It broke out first in Germany; where the bodies of the infected natives are covered with greyish-green spots. The infected person suffers from frights which last for hours; he has convulsions and hysterics.



The French form of the disease is very peculiar; it brings on nauseous secretions and convulsions which have been named "collaboration."

### Treatment

For a long time it was believed to be incurable. Actually, a new therapeutic treatment enables one to resist the plague effectively by the distribution of large and regular doses of the prunes of Doctor R.A.F.

### Preventive Treatment

A disinfecting cure is recommended. Take at mealtimes, especially at 2, 4, 6 and 8 P.M., the B.B.C. elixir.

### Homeopathic Method

A mild and macaronoid variety of the disease has been observed on the Mediterranean coast. That is the "Finito Benito" sickness. This repugnant microbe decomposes of its own accord. It cannot stand any transplantation; the African climate is particularly fatal to it.

I can now reveal the method used by the French Underground in its literary productions. Some well-known author receives a visitor who, after giving his password, asks for a literary contribution. A few days later someone else comes to get the copy and goes to still another person who rewrites the whole text in order to prevent recognition of the original author through his style. The finished production is then broadcast throughout the country.

The success of the humorous productions has been so great that the police now question people as to why they are laughing in the hope of tracking down the authors. The underground has, therefore, issued a warning against laughing en masse.

### The Underground Press in France

In France there are innumerable underground papers, the best known of which are *Combat*, *Les Petites Ailes*, *Liberté*,

*Liberation*, etc. Since the occupation of the whole of France by the German and Italian troops, in the camps of the Italian soldiers in the region of the Alpes Maritimes, Nice, Cannes, etc., an underground paper has been published in Italian, which is openly predicting the coming of the Allied invasion of Europe. In different zones of France are published, besides the great number of French Underground papers, various papers in Spanish, Polish and Yiddish.

### GESTAPO VS. FRANCE

*Les Petites Ailes* started its career as an underground publication with a few thousand mimeographed copies. Thanks to the efforts of its readers, 3000 copies were distributed throughout the country.

It is impossible to overestimate the courage involved in such an enterprise. Watched by the French, the German, the Italian, and the Spanish police, editors, printers, and readers alike risked their lives in printing and distributing the paper. Nevertheless, the French people will never abandon their efforts to destroy the hated barbarian domination of their country by the Germans and their French puppets in Vichy.

*Les Petites Ailes*, *Liberté* and *Liberation* have among them a direct circulation of 50,000, but that is a misleading figure because each copy is passed along and secretly read by a vastly greater number.

### The Underground Press in Belgium

Belgium has a glorious tradition of underground resistance which dates back to the war of 1914-1918. Under the first occupation the invaders were not able to stop the publication of patriotic papers and the German Commanders were at the top of the list of people to whom the paper was sent. The veterans of the underground had a whole army of new followers who today carry out dangerous tasks. The Underground papers in Belgium are among the most varied and the

BULLETIN DU 27 MAI 1941  
LE SUJET DES NEGOCIATIONS FRANCO-ALLEMANDES.

- Le mystère le plus complet continue de planer sur les résultats des pourparlers franco-allemands.  
- Quels sont les faits ?  
1<sup>re</sup> annonce par la presse française des résultats obtenus par la France, à savoir: libération des prisonniers non officiels ayant participé à la guerre de 1914-1918, réduction avouée des frais d'occupation, libre passage des valises et recommandées à travers la ligne.  
- Puis des trois à sept lignes sur des Allemands à partir du 14 mai, lorsque les Allemands ont fait à la fin mai, la presse française à ce sujet.  
- On le 15 mai annonçant au peuple français que l'Amiral Darlan a autorisé les Allemands à partir du 15 mai au soir disant que les précisions que vous attendez avec à Paris entre les représentants du biest-médical.

DU 20 MAI 1941

"ATTENDEZ-VOUS POUR LES JOUERS"  
Napoléon Ier.

- - - - -

graves ont marqué le quinquagème de 5 mai 1941.

saï dans lequel, pour la première fois, tout au moins quant à la durée de la situation Socialisme a'enfant d'Allemagne, Angleterre: l'ennemi N° 1 des nazis (2) lus loin une étude plus détaillée sur la l'Amiral Darlan avec l'Allemagne d'Allemagne qui entre dans une phase entre l'ordre chronologique, d'après la pro-

grasse d'événements de l'ère (à partir de pas Syriens sans opposition et donc et n'ont par les troupes françaises.  
a échec de Syrie par la R.A.F. (1)

décal fut le 15 mai au soir, l'Amiral n'ont publique française et à lui faire.

le 16 mai dénonçant et attisant les avec l'Allemagne.

l'ennemi qui était certainement préparé de la fuite de Rudolf Hess ? Le Re- en renforcement et es de modifier tot-

JOURNAL HEBDOMADAIRE

LES PETITES AILES

"VIVRE DANS LA DÉFAITE C'EST MOURIR TOUS LES JOURS"

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- EDITORIAL -

L'expulsion des Juifs et le Gouvernement.

Le document que nous reproduisons ci-dessous est une au mois de Novembre 1940 par le général DOTTEN, chef de la 5 erce à Wiesbaden, émis au nom du Gouvernement et adressé à l'administration allemande et à l'administration française.

Le 12/11/1940  
LES PETITES AILES

best presented of the secret press of Europe. One can count about 150 publications, amongst which are humorous papers and papers for women. Not counted on this list are the numerous children's papers, the best known of which is *Le Boche*, printed and distributed by the children of a high school in Brussels. It is the large number of papers addressed to specific groups of the population, such as peasants, lawyers and professors, which forms the distinction between this war and the last.

### The Underground Press in Poland

The most important underground paper of Poland is at present a widely circulated bulletin of information, *Biuletyn Informacyjny*. In one of the last issues which I have seen, the bulletin deals with the NKW in the following editorial note: "Reptile Press is the definition for sneaking papers which surreptitiously poison the spirit of the Polish people by assuming the Polish language as their organ. Their language is Polish, but the brains and hands



that direct them are German, and they serve German purposes.

"They have been started and are still run and financed by special publishing institutions created by the Propaganda Office of the German General-Governor in Cracow. Any income that comes in—and it happens to be considerable—is being cashed by the German Propaganda Office. Thus, anybody buying a reptile paper finances German propaganda. He also absorbs a dose of propaganda poison. Let the reader of reptile papers have the soundest possible judgment and let the dose be as small as possible, but systematic consumption thereof must inevitably bear fruit. German propaganda knows how to use the most innocent novel, the most objective article and even photographs presenting Polish soldiers."

#### Polish Underground Papers

*We Are Fighting for Truth and Poland (Weekly)*  
*Eaglet—(A paper for youth)*  
*Information Bulletin*  
*Review*  
*The Road to Freedom*  
*Future Poland*  
*New Poland Fights*  
*Poland Lives*  
*Roads and Road Signs*  
*Sword and Plow*  
*The Earth Speaks (Peasant Paper)*  
*The Fight Goes On*  
*Voice of Warsaw*  
*Sentinel*  
*Fight and Freedom*  
*Lipa (a satirical paper)*  
*Guard*



## Organization of the Underground

**T**HE Underground is composed of men and women from all walks of life. The members of the underground are bound to each other by the strongest ties of friendship and loyalty, of confidence and sacrifice. Every member knows he risks torture not only for himself but for the members of his family and his friends if he is discovered by the Gestapo. He does it as a supreme sacrifice to the cause of independence and freedom.

The Underground movement is operating in France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Greece, Yugoslavia and Austria. In occupied Russia, there is an extremely powerful underground movement which is rendering the most valuable services to the Soviet armies by sabotage, open guerrilla fighting, information and intelligence reports. The Russian Guerilla forces are part of the armed forces of the Soviet government and they are treated on a footing of absolute equality with other military units.

The Underground is also working in the countries which have been sold out by their governments as satellites of Hitler and Mussolini, namely, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Italy. Italy has an old and established tradition of underground resistance ever since Mussolini established his tyrannical dictatorship. The Underground exists even in Germany but on a smaller scale than in other countries. Proof of this activity can be found in the many executions by Hitler of anti-fascist fighters in the various industrial cities and the number of anti-fascists who have been locked up in concentration camps all over the country. The Underground is actively operating in Spain where the old guerilla forces of the Republic are still active. It is evident that most of the names of the leaders of underground movements will have to be withheld until after the war, when they will pass into history as examples of the human struggle for freedom. But

there are many movements which can be named without endangering them.

### European Undergrounds

In France, the best known names among underground organizations are: Fighting Front of the Independence of France, Liberation, Combat, Francs-tireurs, the Partisans, Guerilla Socialist Committee of Action, Communist Party, Teachers Federation, and the Secret Parliamentary Committee.

In Belgium: The Parti-Ouvrier Belge, Socialist and Catholic Unions, Belgian Youth, Flemish Liberals, The White Brigade, the Socialist Young Guard and others.

In Holland: Committee for Resistance.

In Norway: the groups are unnamed.

In Yugoslavia: the Chetniks headed by Draja Mikhailovitch and the Partisans composed of farmer and labor elements.

In Italy: Gustizia e Liberta, the Socialist Party, the Catholic Popular Party, the Communist Party and Youth organizations.

In Poland: The Freedom Movement—the Underground Movement of Working Masses; the Front of Poland's Rebirth and other unnamed groups.



### Small Working Groups for Protection

The Underground organizes for its own protection. The first rule observed



by every underground group is to have small working units composed in most cases of three to five people. Only one member of each group knows the liaison agent of the other groups and only one member of the local group is in contact with the regional group. This method continues on up to the central organization. In this way, the members of the movements are protected from traitors in their midst and thus many lives are saved. Those people who are captured and tortured by the Gestapo and who might not be able to withstand the tortures are in this way protected from informing their captors of the names of their fellow workers.

Various underground movements communicate with each other regarding essential news about the Gestapo police methods, about planned raids by the occupation or local police authorities, about traitors. They also help each other by lending printing material or paper or ink (which is of immense importance to the underground), radio sets and other necessities.

There is a strong feeling of fraternity, of common solidarity, and of unity among the underground movements of Europe.

### How the Underground Enlists Members

There are no absolute rules for becoming a member of the Underground but Europe has a whole tradition of political, labor, cooperative and other organizations. The importance of these organizations is well-known to each other and it is from the ranks of these movements that the great majority of underground fighters has come.

The Underground distributes pamphlets and those who help distribute material are considered sympathetic to the movement. When the Underground commits an act of sabotage against a factory, very often dozens and sometimes hundreds of people who were not previously connected with the Underground take part in the sabotage. This help naturally

is considered as sufficient proof of their integrity and they are admitted as members.

### Objective of the Underground

**T**HE program of the underground movement is first of all the liberation of their countries from enemy occupation and the destruction of all government and other authorities who have collaborated with the enemy.

A majority of the members of the Underground, however, are not satisfied with the freeing of their countries alone. They have learned, through their sufferings, the necessity of international solidarity and world organization. They realize that no country can resist aggression by itself; it must be bound together with other countries within a framework of world organization in which aggression and fascism will be impossible.

Of course the underground fighters struggle every moment for their lives and have not much time to work out detailed plans for world organization, but they are establishing more and more the fundamental principles on which the organization of their own countries and of the world must be based. For example, the French Socialist Party and the Belgian Labor Party have worked out detailed programs for the economic reorganization of their countries in order to find a system by which social justice will become a reality. This demand for social justice, for a real economic democracy appears more and more often as an essential part in the whole program of the future. In the agricultural countries, the Underground organizations are giving particular study to a complete agricultural reform which will put an end to the great feudal estates and will increase the wealth of all farmers.

The European Underground movement is determined never to respect fascist or semi-fascist regimes of the kind which have brought such suffering into their midst.

Thus in Europe, a better humanity is being born.

## Underground Helps Shorten the War

Through its activities, the Underground is tying down many German and Italian Divisions which otherwise could be used at the front. The European Underground is—according to some estimates—reducing the economic output for the Axis war machine by 30 to 40 per cent. The Underground is rendering invaluable service to Intelligence service of the United Nations. It has rescued many hundreds of pilots of the Allied Air Forces. It has destroyed thousands of Nazi soldiers in train wrecks. It has delayed the time table of the German High

Command. Thus the Underground is softening the ground, preparing it for the great invasion of the Allies, threatening the enemy from the rear. The day that the United Nations Army invades the continent of Europe, the Underground will be of the greatest importance. Its action will shorten by weeks and months the length of the war, will save tens of thousands of lives. The Underground is preparing itself to write the final chapter of the great and glorious history of human revolt against tyranny.





## THE UNDERGROUND REPORTER

### ... in Free World

Every month FREE WORLD MAGAZINE publishes a complete section entitled "The Underground Reporter," giving the latest news and developments in the Undergrounds of the Axis-dominated countries.

An indication of the accuracy of these reports to FREE WORLD is contained in the following excerpt:

On March 27, 1942, General De Gaulle allied himself with the democratic movements of resistance and mentioned specifically *Liberation* as one of the leading Underground Movements with which he was in sympathy. In our October issue, 1941, the Underground Reporter singled out *Liberation* among others as one which would eventually be affiliated with the forces of Free France.

—FREE WORLD, July 1942 Issue.

For up-to-the-minute news of the Underground movements in Europe—read "The Underground Reporter."

**READ IT IN FREE WORLD  
MAGAZINE—EVERY MONTH**

### ... on the air

Every Tuesday Evening at 8:03 o'clock on Station WMCA, the Underground Reporter dramatizes incidents and developments in the Underground Movements of Europe. Here's what the various radio reviewers say about "Report on the Underground":

"Report on the Underground has developed into one of the top, dramatic programs on the air (WMCA)" . . . N. Y. POST.

"There's nothing quite as exciting or as important as The Underground Reporter on WMCA. For courage, thrills, and the will to stand and die for the right, The Free World's heroes have the Lone Ranger beat all hollow." . . . P.M.

"The real low-down on the anti-Nazi Underground was aired last night . . . their fighters have real-life experiences as exciting and action-crammed as anything conjured by a master fictionist." . . . N. Y. NEWS.

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